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Cayman Islands

Working paper prepared by the Secretariat

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Note: The information contained in the present working paper has been derived from public sources, including those of the territorial Government, and from information transmitted to the Secretary-General by the administering Power under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations. Information was transmitted by the administering Power on 29 December 2014. Further details are contained in previous working papers, available from www.un.org/en/decolonization/workingpapers.shtml.

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The Territory at a glance

Territory: The Cayman Islands is a Non-Self-Governing Territory under the Charter of the United Nations administered by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Representative of administrative Power: Governor Helen Kilpatrick (September 2013)

Geography: Located some 290 km west of Jamaica and about the same distance south of Cuba, the Territory comprises three islands: Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac and the adjacent Little Cayman.

Land area: 264 km^2

Exclusive economic zone: 119,137 km^2

Population: 55,691 (2013 estimate)

Life expectancy at birth: 81.0 years (male 78.3 years, female 83.8 years (2014 estimate))

Ethnic composition: Afro-European (40 per cent), African (20 per cent), European (20 per cent), other (20 per cent)

Languages: English

Capital: George Town

Head of the territorial Government: Premier Alden McLaughlin (May 2013)

Main political parties: People's Progressive Movement (Progressives), Cayman Islands Democratic Party (CIDP)

Elections: The most recent elections were held on 22 May 2013; the next elections are due in May 2017.

Legislature: Legislative Assembly (18 elected and 2 ex officio members)

Gross domestic product per capita: US$ 56,600 (2013 estimate)

Economy: International financial services and tourism

Main trading partners: United States of America

Unemployment rate: 6.32 per cent (2013 estimate)

Monetary unit: Cayman dollar, pegged to the United States dollar (CI$ 1 = US$ 1.20)

Brief history: The Territory, reportedly sighted by Christopher Columbus in the late fifteenth century, was first settled by the British between 1661 and 1671. A tradition of self-government gradually grew in the Territory since 1734 and a legislative assembly was established in 1831. Slavery was abolished in 1834. In 1863, the Cayman Islands became a dependency of Jamaica and, when the latter achieved independence 99 years later, the Islands remained under the British Crown.

I. Constitutional, legal and political issues

1. Under the 2009 Constitution, the Governor, appointed by the British Crown, is responsible for external affairs, defence, internal security and the civil service.

2. The Legislative Assembly consists of the Speaker, 18 elected members and 2 ex officio members, the Deputy Governor and the Attorney General. The Speaker of the Assembly can be either an elected member of the Assembly who is not a minister or a person qualified to be an elected member of the Assembly. The Territory's Cabinet, chaired by the Governor, is composed of the Premier, six other ministers and two ex officio members, the Deputy Governor and the Attorney General. The Premier is a member of the Assembly who is recommended by the party with the majority of seats and appointed by the Governor. The six other ministers are appointed by the Governor upon the advice of the Premier from within the elected membership of the Assembly.

3. During the general elections held in May 2013, the People's Progressive Movement (Progressives) won 9 of the 18 seats in the Assembly. The United Democratic Party, now known as the Cayman Islands Democratic Party (CIDP), won three seats, and the remaining six seats were won by candidates who ran as independents or as part of differing political groups. Following the election, Juliana O'Connor-Connolly, the former Premier, joined the Progressives, giving them a majority of seats to form the Government. Shortly afterwards, three other newly elected representatives, who had campaigned together as the Coalition for Cayman political group, also agreed to serve in the new administration, thus giving the Progressives a majority of 13 seats in the Assembly. As a result, Alden McLaughlin, the Leader of the Progressives, was appointed Premier of the Cayman Islands.

4. The judiciary consists of a Summary Court (including the Youth Court), a Coroner's Court, a Grand Court and a Court of Appeal. The Summary Court has civil and criminal jurisdiction. Appeals from the Summary Court lie to the Grand Court, which is a superior court of record and administers the common law of England and Wales. Appeals from the Grand Court lie to the Court of Appeal, composed of a president and not less than two judges. Further appeal lies, in certain circumstances, to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London. According to the administering Power, the Territory has also developed three "problem solving" courts to deal with offenders with drug addiction or mental health problems or those who have committed offences in a domestic context.

5. As previously reported, in 2011 the Cayman Islands Review Committee issued a report entitled "United Kingdom and Cayman Islands Relationship Review". Among the central issues raised during the consultative exercise was a desire to achieve more local autonomy, while at the same time establishing a relationship that allowed for sustained support from the United Kingdom, for instance in case of pressure from the international financial community.

6. Also as previously reported, at a meeting of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association held in Johannesburg, South Africa, in September 2013, a former Premier of the Territory stated that the Cayman Islands had no mandate for independence, nor had the question arisen publicly.

II. Budget

7. According to the administering Power, the Territory's 2014/15 budget document forecasts total operating revenues of approximately CI$ 658 million and operating expenses of some CI$ 530 million. Unaudited financial results indicated that during the financial year that ended on 30 June 2014, the territorial Government registered a surplus of CI$ 108 million.

8. Since 2012, the United Kingdom and the Cayman Islands have been working together under a framework for fiscal responsibility that commits the Territory to prudent and transparent fiscal management through effective medium-term planning.

9. The Cayman Islands is a jurisdiction with no direct individual or corporate income tax. The principal sources of government revenue are import duties, financial services, licence fees, work permit fees and stamp duties. There is also an environmental tax on visitors.

10. The Cayman Islands is not eligible for territorial allocations under either the ninth or the tenth European Development Fund but is eligible for non-programmed aid.

III. Economic conditions

A. General

11. According to the administering Power, the Cayman Islands has one of the highest standards of living in the Caribbean. The economy is based on the provision of financial services, the dominant sector in the economy, and tourism. There are no commercial fisheries.

12. The territorial Government estimated the 2013 gross domestic product (GDP) at US$ 3.0 billion. According to the Cayman Islands semi-annual economic report, in the first half of 2014, the Territory's economy grew by 2.2 per cent, owing mainly to tourism services, wholesale and retail trade and real estate, renting and business services. Financial services continued to post weak growth.

B. Financial services

13. The international financial services sector accounts for over 42 per cent of the Territory's GDP. Government statistics published in 2014 indicate that the total number of stock listings with the Cayman Islands Stock Exchange remained essentially unchanged from 2010 to 2013.

14. According to the November 2013 financial secrecy index data, the Cayman Islands accounts for over 4 per cent of the global market for international financial services. Data indicate that much of the Territory's business comes from the world's biggest banks, corporations, hedge funds and other financial entities and arrangements: the Territory hosts over 200 banks, with over 40 of the top 50 banks from 45 countries holding licences in the Territory; 140 trust companies managing numerous trusts and other financial arrangements; and over 90,000 foreign

companies, which pay licence fees to operate in the Cayman Islands. The Territory is considered the world's leading domicile for hedge funds and health-care insurance companies.

15. The Cayman Islands became a signatory to the Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in 2014. Furthermore, in October 2014, the Cayman Islands became one of the first signatories to the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement on Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information based on Article 6 of the Convention, which signified its commitment to the automatic exchange of information through the OECD Common Reporting Standard.

16. According to the administering Power, following the adoption of the Group of 20 High-level Principles on Beneficial Ownership Transparency in November 2014, the Cayman Islands signalled its agreement with the stated principles and its intention to take the action necessary to strengthen the availability of beneficial ownership information to relevant authorities. While the Territory does not maintain a central register of beneficial ownership information, it does require corporate service providers to maintain such information and to make it available to authorities on request in accordance with the standards of the Financial Action Task Force.

C. Tourism

17. According to the administering Power, tourism was one of the key drivers for GDP growth in 2013 and the first half of 2014. Cayman Airways, along with other airlines, opened new international services from various cities in Canada, Cuba, Honduras, Jamaica, Panama, the United States and a number of European countries. Domestic airline services and charters operate between the three islands in the Territory.

18. In 2013, overall tourist arrivals were approximately 1.7 million, falling by 5.9 per cent compared with the previous year, owing mainly to an 8.7 per cent decline in cruise arrivals, which were approximately 1.3 million. The recovery of cruise arrivals in 2012 was not sustained in 2013, which marked the lowest number since 2001. According to the territorial Government, some cruise lines had bypassed the Cayman Islands, owing to a lack of berthing facilities. On the other hand, stay-over arrivals in 2013 increased to 345,387, which grew by 7.4 per cent from the previous year (approximately 321,700). The number of stay-over arrivals in the Territory has been on an increasing trend since 2009, while the overall arrivals are fluctuating between 1.7 million and 1.8 million.

19. According to the administering Power, ongoing hotel development projects continue to drive infrastructure requirements through public services and tourism performance and are expected to add a minimum of 1,000 hotel rooms between 2016 and 2019.

D. Agriculture

20. According to the information provided by the administering Power, in 2013 the contribution to GDP by the agricultural sector remained steady at an estimated

CI$ 9 million. Demand for local produce and meats continued to remain strong, both among consumers and in the restaurant sector.

21. In 2014, the territorial Government, with assistance from the Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute, developed the terms of reference for a national food and nutrition security policy and related plan of action with a view to affording residents the availability of healthier and more affordable foods. The Department of Agriculture continued to encourage local agricultural production through the provision of technical support, education and assistance to farmers.

22. In addition, according to the administering Power, in 2014 the Department focused on the expansion of programmes to improve the safeguarding of plant health and worked closely with regional partners, particularly United States authorities, in launching the "Don't pack a pest" programme, a traveller education and awareness initiative that encourages travellers to declare agricultural items that may carry invasive pests and diseases.

E. Infrastructure

23. According to the territorial Government, during the first half of 2014, construction continued to decline. Building permits granted decreased by 32 per cent, from 356 to 242, but the value of building permits surged by 190 per cent, to US$ 325 million. On the other hand, although there were 435 approved construction projects in the first half of 2014, an increase of 9 per cent (compared with 398 in the same period in 2013), the dollar value of those approved projects declined by 46.4 per cent.

24. The road network of the Cayman Islands comprises approximately 590 km of roadways, the majority of which are located in Grand Cayman. In 2013, a major bypass extension was opened in Grand Cayman and 99 district roads were maintained throughout the Territory.

25. In 2014, Cayman Islands Government aviation redevelopment projects continued at the two international airports in the Territory. Other initiatives included work on a proposed new cruise berthing facility for the Cayman Islands.

F. Telecommunications and utilities

26. As an international business centre, the Cayman Islands is dependent on telecommunications and utility services. Four telephone companies provide fixed and/or mobile voice and data services, three companies provide subscription television services, and there are 15 FM radio broadcasting stations. According to the administering Power, as at 30 June 2014, the total number of fixed and mobile telephone lines had decreased by 7.1 per cent to approximately 123,400. Over the same period, the number of fixed high-speed broadband connections increased by 7.6 per cent to approximately 21,300.

27. According to the administering Power, on Grand Cayman, where the Caribbean Utilities Company has a non-exclusive licence for electricity generation and an exclusive licence for its transmission and distribution, almost all power generation relies on imported diesel. A small but increasing amount of power is generated from renewable sources, which are primarily solar photovoltaic cells. On

Cayman Brac and Little Cayman, the Cayman Brac Power and Light Company has exclusive licences. According to data from the Water Authority and the Cayman Water Company, potable water consumption by residential and commercial customers fell by 2.9 per cent during the first six months of 2014, compared with the same period in 2013, reflecting, inter alia, the effects of increased utility prices.

IV. Social conditions

A. General

28. According to the information provided by the administering Power, in 2013 a total of 9,545 persons received some type of public assistance, including child protection, financial assistance and elderly care.

29. According to the administering Power, in order to provide a more effective response to the social issues within the Territory, the Ministry of Community Affairs has begun to strategically realign the services offered under its umbrella. The Needs Assessment Unit was created to provide welfare services separate and apart from professional social work services. The creation of the new Unit allowed the Department of Children and Family Services of the Ministry to respond to youth crime and the increased reporting requirements mandated by the Children Law (2012 Revision). The process of investigations has also been enhanced since April 2014 with the appointment of a full-time social worker based in the Family Support Unit within the Royal Cayman Islands Police.

30. The Department of Counselling Services in the Ministry continues to offer community-based therapy and counselling services, residential treatment services for drug and alcohol abuse, and skill-building workshops and programmes and broad public awareness campaigns on a variety of emergent social issues. Further refinement in the coming year is expected to focus on maximizing the effectiveness of the existing organizational structure.

B. Labour and immigration

31. According to government statistics, in 2013 the labour force numbered 38,483 persons, comprising 19,317 Caymanians (50.2 per cent of the labour force) and 19,166 non-Caymanians (49.8 per cent). Total employment in 2013 was estimated at 36,070, 0.9 per cent lower than the previous year. The unemployment rate rose slightly to 6.3 per cent in 2013 (compared with 6.2 per cent in 2012), owing to a higher unemployment rate for non-Caymanians. However, the unemployment rate among Caymanians declined from 10.5 per cent in 2012 to 9.4 per cent in 2013. The unemployment rate forecast for 2014 is 6.0 per cent, according to the administering Power.

32. In June 2014, an independent Minimum Wage Advisory Committee was appointed by Cabinet under the provisions of the Labour Law (2011) with the objectives of addressing exploitation and providing real relief to the lowest-paid workers; and improving employment opportunities to Caymanians as demand for imported workers is decreased. The Committee consists of 12 members equally representing employers, employees and independents and is supported by six

ex officio members from the civil service. According to the administering Power, the Committee is expected to present its final recommendations on establishing a minimum wage regime for the Cayman Islands in February 2015.

33. As previously reported, the Territory's Immigration Law was amended in 2013 to effect changes, inter alia, to the grant of permanent residence, the expiration of the term-limit exemption permit for key employees and the tenure of specialist caregivers.

34. In May 2012, the National Workforce Development Agency was established with the objective of providing effective human capital development and employment services in order to: (a) support the work readiness of Caymanians through skills assessments and a range of education, training and development opportunities; (b) align Caymanians actively seeking employment or career progression with the needs of employers; and (c) advance a national workforce development and training agenda.

35. Government statistics indicate that the number of work permits for non-Caymanian workers fell by 6.7 per cent to 19,432 in 2013 from 20,789 in 2012 and that the number in the first half of 2014 also declined by 2.2 per cent compared with the same period in 2013.

C. Education

36. Education is compulsory for all resident children between 5 and 16 years of age. The public education system caters to about two thirds of Caymanian children, with the remainder attending fee-paying schools. Two public and two private institutions provide tertiary education. Citizens from overseas territories benefit from the home student fee rate at British universities. The European Union provides for access to, among others, horizontal European Union funds, such as those for higher education and vocational education.

D. Public health

37. Health insurance is compulsory in the Cayman Islands. The Territory's Health Services Authority is responsible for the provision of all public health care. The first phase of the Health City Cayman Islands development was completed in February 2014 with the opening of a new hospital. According to the administering Power, the hospital is expected to create a medical tourism sector and offer health-care, educational and employment opportunities in a variety of fields.

E. Crime and public safety

38. The approximately 446-strong Royal Cayman Islands Police Service is headed by a Commissioner, who reports to the Governor.

39. Youth Court statistics in 2013 show a small decrease in the number of children convicted in Court for criminal offences compared with 2012, continuing the downward trend from the peak of 77 children in 2011. On the other hand, the number of offences increased slightly from 157 in 2012 to 168 in 2013 but was

considered substantially below the peak of 307 in 2011. A similar trend was also found in the number of cases filed. For its part, in 2013 the Department of Counselling Services hosted the first workshop of the "Alternative to violence" project, which is dedicated to reducing violence by teaching and empowering individuals to lead non-violent lives.

40. According to the administering Power, in 2013 the Territory's Prison Service produced a five-year strategic plan that concentrated on the foundations of security, safety, decency and rehabilitation. The Service has also continued to work with partner agencies and increased focus on rehabilitation, breaking the cycle of offending, thereby giving inmates the skills necessary to lead law-abiding lives.

41. The Cayman Islands Monetary Authority is the body responsible for monitoring compliance with international financial standards in the Territory and reporting findings to the territorial Government on a regular basis. An Anti-Corruption Commission was established under the Territory's 2008 Anti-Corruption Law.

42. During 2014, the United Kingdom continued to fund a law enforcement adviser based in Miami, United States, who coordinates, manages and facilitates training and strategic advice to introduce new techniques and skills for the Territory's law enforcement agencies, while HMS *Argyll* of the Royal Navy was on patrol in the Caribbean and North Atlantic to provide disaster relief and humanitarian assistance as needed. The ship was also engaged in counter-narcotics and interdiction patrols and made a reconnaissance visit to the Territory to improve its coordination with local disaster management bodies.

F. Human rights

43. The Territory is subject to several major human rights conventions to which the administering Power has acceded, including the European Convention on Human Rights, and has a Human Rights Commission with responsibilities that include investigating complaints. According to the administering Power, a formal request was made in December 2013 to the United Kingdom Government to extend the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women to the Cayman Islands. Following that request, the Gender Equalities Office of the United Kingdom Government requested the Territory to complete an "evidence-gathering exercise" before the extension of the Convention to the Territory could be considered.

44. As previously reported, Part I of the 2009 Constitution Order setting out the Bill of Rights, Freedoms and Responsibilities came into effect on 6 November 2012, with the exception of the provisions relating to the segregation of prisoners, which came into effect in 2013. According to the administering Power, in 2014 a separate facility to remand children and, if they are convicted, for them to serve their sentences, while being separated from adult detainees or prisoners, was established.

45. Since the Bill of Rights came into effect, the local Courts have determined six cases in which human rights infringements were alleged. The majority of those cases emanated from criminal proceedings, with mainly procedural matters in question. To date, one declaration of incompatibility has been made pursuant to section 23 of the Bill of Rights.

46. In 2012, the Gender Equality Law 2011 took effect and a five-person Gender Equality Tribunal was established to hear and determine discrimination complaints. To date, the Tribunal has heard two complaints. Since its establishment, the Tribunal has published a comprehensive policies and procedures manual, as well as other brochures.

47. According to the administering Power, in 2014 the Cabinet approved the Cayman Islands Disability Policy 2014-2033, with the vision of ensuring that persons with disabilities can live with dignity, be respected and have the opportunity to participate fully in society.

V. Environment and disaster preparedness

48. The Cayman Islands has acceded to the Convention on Biological Diversity. The Department of Environment works along with other agencies to ensure that the Territory's natural resources are preserved and protected. Furthermore, Hazard Management Cayman Islands, a government agency, has overall responsibility for the Territory's hazard management programme, including preparedness, response, mitigation and recovery. An annual hurricane exercise is conducted prior to the hurricane season, which runs from 1 June to 30 November.

49. Increasing recreational and artisanal fishing in the shallow waters around the Islands continues to represent a threat to the Territory's marine environment. In December 2013, the Legislative Assembly voted to enact a national conservation bill, which, inter alia, included spending guidelines for an Environment Protection Fund. Furthermore, the Department of Agriculture works to protect the agricultural sector from the introduction of invasive alien species that could have a negative impact on crop and livestock production, as well as public health and national flora and fauna, such as the Cayman blue iguana, which until recently had been reduced to just a few. In September 2014, the National Conservation Council was established.

50. As previously reported, the report on sustainability in the United Kingdom overseas territories issued by the Environmental Audit Committee of the United Kingdom House of Commons in January 2014 identified a number of financial and institutional concerns regarding threats to unique habitats and species, as well as the protection of biodiversity in the overseas territories. With respect to the Cayman Islands, the report indicated that the Territory lacked baseline standards on development control, such as statutory environmental impact assessments for major developments and strategic development plans.

51. According to the administering Power, while Grand Cayman has a development plan, Cayman Brac and Little Cayman have no development plans and minimal planning controls. Reportedly acting within the current development framework, private developers are risking the biodiversity and ecological sustainability of the Cayman Islands as a direct consequence of inadequate development controls and the lack of comprehensive governance arrangements. The National Conservation Law, which was passed in 2013, is expected to improve environmental protection and development planning by providing the framework for statutory environmental impact assessments. According to the administering Power, the instructions for drafting regulations on environmental impact assessments under the Law are being formulated.

52. With respect to solid waste management practices, according to the administering Power, the Cayman Islands Government recently initiated a project with waste management consultants to develop a comprehensive, long-term solid waste management strategy for the islands, as well as to identify the optimal mix of technologies and approaches to form a waste management solution for the Territory in the near term.

53. The United Kingdom Overseas Territories Biodiversity Strategy has been devised as a key tool to enable the United Kingdom and overseas territorial Governments to meet the relevant international obligations for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. In April 2014, a report was published about ongoing and planned activities that are supported by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the Department for International Development of the Government of the United Kingdom, as well as its statutory adviser, the Joint Nature Conservation Committee, in each of the areas under the Strategy. The report covered, among others, activities in Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),[1] Gibraltar, Montserrat, Pitcairn, Saint Helena and the Turks and Caicos Islands.

VI. Relations with international organizations and partners

54. The Cayman Islands is an associate member of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and a member of the Universal Postal Union. The Cayman Islands also participates in the work of the Caribbean Community as an associate member and is a member of the Caribbean Development Bank and the International Olympic Committee.

55. As a Non-Self-Governing Territory of the United Kingdom, the Territory is associated with but not a part of the European Union. Since January 2014, the Territory has been a partner under the 2013 Overseas Association Decision of the Council of the European Union, which was approved, inter alia, in an effort to move away from a classic development cooperation approach to a reciprocal partnership that promotes sustainable development and the values and standards of the European Union in the wider world.

VII. Future status of the Territory

A. Position of the territorial Government

56. Information on the position of the territorial Government regarding the future status of the Cayman Islands is reflected in section I above.

[1] A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

B. Position of the administering Power

57. On 10 October 2014, at the 5th meeting of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) during the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly, the representative of the United Kingdom stated, inter alia, that the relationship of the Government of the United Kingdom with its overseas territories was a modern one based on partnership, shared values and the right of the people of each territory to choose to remain British. Where the people of a territory chose to remain British, the United Kingdom would maintain and deepen the special relationship.

58. The representative said that since the publication in June 2012 by the Government of the United Kingdom of a white paper entitled *The Overseas Territories: Security, Success and Sustainability*, the United Kingdom had been working closely with the overseas territories to develop that partnership further. His Government had a fundamental responsibility to ensure the security and good governance of its overseas territories. The United Kingdom had strengthened the annual meeting with overseas territory leaders into a Joint Ministerial Council and had given it a clear mandate to lead work to review and implement the strategy and the commitments set out in the white paper.

59. At the third meeting of the Overseas Territories Joint Ministerial Council, held in London on 2 and 3 December 2014, the United Kingdom and overseas territory leaders agreed on a communiqué that included the following passage, which set out the joint position of the United Kingdom and the overseas territories on self-determination:

> The peoples of all the Territories have the right of self-determination. For those Territories with permanent populations who wish it, the United Kingdom will continue to support requests for the removal of the Territory from the United Nations list of Non-Self-Governing Territories. Territory Governments are politically accountable to their legislatures for the exercise of devolved areas of policy. We will continue to work together to develop governmental and democratic institutions so that Territories have the greatest self-government possible, compatible with the United Kingdom's obligations in respect of its sovereign responsibilities.

VIII. Action taken by the General Assembly

60. On 5 December 2014, the General Assembly adopted resolutions 69/105 A and B without a vote, on the basis of the report of the Special Committee (A/69/23) and the subsequent recommendation by the Fourth Committee. Section V of resolution 69/105 B concerns the Cayman Islands. In that section, the General Assembly:

(a) Recalled the 2009 Constitution of the Cayman Islands, and stressed the importance of the work of the Constitutional Commission, including its work on human rights education;

(b) Requested the administering Power to assist the Territory by facilitating its work concerning public awareness outreach efforts, consistent with Article 73 *b* of the Charter, and in that regard called upon the relevant United Nations organizations to provide assistance to the Territory, if requested;

(c) Welcomed the active participation of the Territory in the work of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean;

(d) Also welcomed the efforts made by the territorial Government to implement financial sector management policies, medical and sports tourism initiatives and unemployment alleviation programmes in various economic sectors.